

The ensuing year will be one of deep interest to every citizen. Being the year for the Presidential Campaign it will necessarily involve a full discussion of the misrule and fiscal rottenness of the Grant Administration. Every citizen should investigate the acts of the party in power. If in accordance with Justice, Law and Right, you should unite with us in hurling the Grant tyranny from power.

TERMS.
For single copies, \$2.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Five copies for \$10.00, and an extra copy gratis to the person getting up the club. Ten copies for \$20.00, and two extra copies to the person sending the club.

The money, in all cases, must accompany the order.
We ask every subscriber to act as our agent in procuring new subscribers and in forming clubs. We promise the worth of your money. On the first of April 1872, we propose, if the increase of our subscription list will warrant the additional expense, to enlarge our paper four columns more, without additional cost to the subscriber. Let our list be enlarged at least five hundred.

Thomas H. Hodder, former editor of the Marion Mirror, has purchased the Butler county Democrat. We trust that Mr. Hodder, by his conciliating course may harmonize the Democracy of Old Butler, and rally the Tenth Legion for the great contest of 1872.

"The bed too short and the covering too narrow," was the subject of discourse at the Attorney Street Methodist Church last evening. There can be no doubt that the world is in need of better religious upholstery, for there are very few even professing Christians who can pull the covering over one sin without exposing the nakedness of another.—New York Advertiser.

Would it not be a better, and more effective style of preaching to see that every man, woman and child within the sound of that church bell had a good bed and ample covering to protect against the blasts of the season? That text must have a chilling effect on Sunday upon a hearer whose teeth had chattered all Saturday night with cold.—Cleveland Herald.

So long as the Puritan plan of distributing Tracts, instead of bread exists in the church, the chilling frosts of skepticism will nip Christianity in the bud. Richly cushioned pews, aristocratic ministers, extravagant costumes, perfumes and long faces, all craned into one church, would freeze the Devil himself, if he did not occupy a very warm apartment.

The Cleveland Herald of a recent date says:

There is a class of men who hang themselves, sure, if they only have rope enough, Senator Schurz, Blair and Tipton are of that class. Now that the Senators have opened the door to investigation without limit these flash-in-the-pan Senators are calling for all manner of investigations: enough to last a Committee for the next two years, and the consequence will be if such Senators have the lead in proposing matters for investigation the thing will be run into the ground.

We apprehend there is not where the shoe pinches. The real danger arises from the fact that the corruption and rascalities of administration officials may be unearthed and their hideousness exposed to the public gaze. No honest man need fear to have his acts and accounts fully and carefully examined. If these investigations, after having been fairly and faithfully conducted ascertain that no stealing or malfeasance in office under the present administration has taken place, the result will be that the hands of General Grant will be strengthened. Otherwise, a refusal to investigate the charges of corruption preferred against the administration by such leaders as Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and Logan, will damn General Grant and all concerned. Let the investigation be searching and honest, and let the proper consequences follow.

The old adage, "when thieves fall out by the way, honest men get their dues," often proves true. We are frequently amused at late, at the hearty confessions of a few honest Republican leaders concerning the internal condition of that party. In a disension in the United States Senate over the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged frauds and rascalities of the party in power, Mr. Tipton, a former Ohio boy, and doubtless an honest man, said:

"I believe the Republican party is worthy yet to be redeemed from the curse that rests upon it to day on account of the Administration and the corruption and downright plundering of dishonest officials. I stand here for the purification of the Republican party; but I do plead guilty to that charge, that I believe there is corruption, deep and damning and festering, all through this Administration of ours. I believe that, and have uttered it."

Mr. Tipton was formerly a Methodist preacher, and unquestionably believes that an "honest confession is good for the soul." If his statement

is true, it is doubtful whether the skill of the ablest political physician in the land can save his party from death and the bone yard.

Millin, O., Dec. 23, 1871.
Mr. Editor:—My recollection is, that the law requires an annual publication or report of the condition of the County Infirmary. I have not seen such publication for two years. Why is the matter neglected?

TAX PAYER.
The Commissioners have full control of the Report. We have not consulted them about the exhibit. They are undoubtedly willing to discharge their whole duty in reference to that Institution.—Ed.

Grounds for Impeachment of the President.

It is not because an impeachment of the present incumbent of the Presidential office would be grossly unjust, nor because his scandalous degradation of the Executive office should not be redressed or arrested, that we recently disavowed the mere sensationalism of a New York journal on a subject so grave. Were a movement in good faith essayed for the recovery of the Chief Magistracy, of its constitutional and traditional dignity, of which but the vestiges remain, by the displacement of Grant, rather than by the more promising method of electing a statesman to succeed him, who needs more than a suggestion to perceive the manifold accusations, any one of which under the legal principle so strenuously denied against Andrew Johnson, to be impeachable, the offense must be analogous to a crime or misdemeanor common law, or by statute, could be established against the present despicable successor of Jackson and of Washington?

He conspired with degraded demagogues of foreign countries, with whom no honorable treaty relations existed, for the use of the ships, arms, and the men of the United States navy, in furtherance of schemes of personal ambition and private plunder.

He conspired with the same parties for the spoliation, arrest, mock trial, imprisonment, and oppression of Davis Hatch, an American citizen, and others, in a foreign country, for communicating with the American press.

He instituted war with a foreign nation, with which this country was at perfect amity, in violation not only of the Constitution, which disables the President for making war, but of subsisting treaty stipulations with that power.

He negotiated with a body of Dominican usurpers, led by Baz, and carried into effect a compact between the two nations, notwithstanding the United States, through the rejection of the proposed treaty by the Senate, had rendered it criminal for him to do any act under it.

He misappropriated \$1,500,000 in gold, by paying it over to his prodigal Dominican accomplices in pursuance of a treaty not yet binding or in any sense valid, and which was afterwards actually made null and void.

He violated the statute regulating the pay and duties of the private secretary of the President, which offense is aggravated by the establishment of a military ring at the Executive Mansion.

He violated, as a boon to his own son, the statute regulating the privileges of leaves of absence of officers of the army.

He accepted lands, goods, and money in consideration of appointments to office, and aggravated the abuse by habitually accepting all manner of presents and favors, to the great scandal of the public service.

He violated, conspicuously in the case of General Sickles, the law which forbids the holding of both a civil and a military office, by making that officer, without requiring him to resign his military commission, a diplomatic representative.

He has illegally suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, thereby violating all the laws on the statute book, in furtherance of the civil supremacy, and particularly the act of 1790, providing punishment for obstructing the process of the courts.

He should the question, by becoming a practical one, deserve hereafter critical examination of the acts of this President, he would be found so frequently in violation of law, statute or common, as to deserve the epithet "lawless." On the other hand, if gross, repeated, and prolonged neglect in duty, systematic usurpation and oppression, manifest contempt of the people, particularly in the extraordinary letter of praise accorded to Col. Murphy, as an express contrast to the public scorn, and notorious personal incompetency for apprehending high civil duties, should enlarge the scope of accountability, we hardly see from what source could come an adequate defense of President Grant, should he be arraigned before the Senate.—Patriot.

The Great Imposture

The idea now attempted to be put upon the country that General Grant is an advocate of civil reform, is the most absurd of all the absurdities connected with him and his conduct.

The White House, the party press, with some honorable exceptions, howl about that everything is serene, and General Grant is anxious to have a thorough reform in the clerical conduct of Government.

All this about Grant being in favor of reform is moonshine, for he has had it in his power from the moment he took office to purge the offices of rogues; but, from the beginning, he has been an absolute corrupt, taking bribes for office from A. T. Stewart, Mr. Secretary Fish, Mr. Burie, afterward, in reward, made Secretary of the Navy; from Murphy, paid by being made Collector of the port of New York, with his official crimes and windfalls condoned, as charged by the New York Tribune.

How could such a man who allowed his wife to trade in gold during the catastrophe of "Black Friday," throw his manipulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be a reformer, and anxious for an honest policy of administration?

Mr. Trumbull moved a resolution which was intended to search out everything, but he was opposed by the Republican Grant Senators; but, finally, they were forced, through fear of a vote, to commit to examination the members of which were selected in caucus, and with only one Democrat upon it. This committee will be able to do the largest amount of whitewashing for Grant and his confederate thieves.—Exchange.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

December 14.—Mr. FREELING presented the petition of the Venezuela Steamship Company, asking redress for the seizure of their steamer by Venezuela, and said that the complaint Venezuela might yet necessitate some measures on the part of our Government.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had examined the question and found his own country in the wrong.

Mr. BRIDGES presented a memorial against woman suffrage and said "more than ten thousand of the most refined and respectable women in their unwillingness to have the responsibility of suffrage thrust upon them."

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.
The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Anthony's resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment with Mr. Trumbull's amendment authorizing it to sit during recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Wilson warned his Republican friends that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. A ready there were nations throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to shield the administration.

He hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering our own shortcomings by talking of the gigantic swindles in New York. There were Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief to him was the more hateful, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican party, but, notwithstanding, the defects of the present administration.

It was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its officers.

Mr. Blair.—The Senator is very boastful of the purity and rigor of the administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas, when the District Attorney and Marshal were both

REMOVED FROM OFFICE
for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. Wilson.—I don't know whether this was so or not.

Mr. Blair reiterated his statement. Mr. Wilson said he was not boastful of the administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the administration was seeking progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary.

He believed that there was corruption existing under the present administration, but he believed that the present administration was better than all its predecessors and the Republican party to be purer than others.

Mr. Trumbull said he believed that more corruption existed under the present administration than under previous administrations but that he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors and the Republican party to be purer than others.

He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under the present administration than under previous administrations but that he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors and the Republican party to be purer than others.

REFORMERS PAR EXCELLENCE.
They seem to desire to monopolize this business and set themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now, I desire to say to those gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I will not allow them to monopolize that business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I don't make such high pretensions.

Mr. Trumbull said that Mr. Morton was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he declined to answer him (Mr. Morton) for his Republicanism, and denied his right to call him to account. That Senator (Mr. Morton) claimed to be a reformer, but he had a great way of showing it. Not long ago in a speech at St. Louis he would make, he did believe that on the whole he had the best civil service in the world, and he did say the same now.

Mr. Trumbull.—Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I am God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton] after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world.

My Republicanism is not partisan I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and inequities the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

Adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

NEW SPAIN FORMED.
MADRID, Dec. 21.—Sagasta announces the formation of a new ministry. Praxedes M. Sagasta is President and Secretary of the Interior; Admiral Malcampo, of the marine; Blos, Foreign Affairs; Admiral Topete, Colonies; Giraldo, Justice; Aguila, Finance; Gavande, War; Condan, Public Works. Of the members, Aguila, Condan and Blos held respective portfolios of Finance, Interior and Foreign Departments in the late Malcampo Ministry. Admiral Topete was formerly Foreign Minister in the Serrano Cabinet, in which Condan held the position of Public Works.

RECALL OF CATAOZY.—RUSSIA AND GERMANY.—POOR POLAND.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The *Messenger*, the official organ of the government, announces for the first time the removal of Minister Cataozy from Washington, owing, it says, to personal difficulties, which might prejudice the good relations existing between Russia and the United States.

The same official authority, in an article on the present aspect of European politics, says that no danger should be to themselves in the friendship of Russia and Germany. Their common interests are sufficient to explain their mutual esteem, but no State should so far count on Russia for her security as to think of absorbing another.

An imperial ukase makes compulsory the use of the Russian language in the schools of Poland.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The Emperor has prorogued the Prussian Diet until the 8th of January, 1872.

Bismarck has sent a dispatch to Baron Arnim, the German representative at Paris, setting forth the feeling of exasperation caused in Germany by the outrages perpetrated on her soldiers in France. He threatens to seize hostages in the occupied provinces, unless the assassins in the future, who escape into the neighboring provinces, are delivered up to German officers by the French authorities; and declares that unless their horrible outrages cease, the army of occupation shall be increased and the expenses and burdens of its support, which are paid by France, doubled.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A bulletin from Sandringham reports that the Prince of Wales was a little less quiet last night, but that his condition is unchanged. A special telegram from Windsor reports that the reports which have been received at Windsor Castle from Sandringham are not quite so favorable; that the pulse of the Prince of Wales is higher; and that there is considerable anxiety at the Castle.

Notice has been issued from the American Legation here to the effect that it is desirable that all citizens of the United States intending to travel on the continent should provide themselves with passports.

Tuesday after Christmas will be observed as a holiday. The Stock Exchange and markets generally will be closed, and business almost wholly suspended.

Small pest prevails to an alarming extent at Birmingham. Special hospitals are to be established, the sick to be quarantined, and other precautionary measures taken by the authorities to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Edward Law, Earl of Edinburgh and Viscount Southam, formerly Governor General of India, died last night.

Rear Admiral Edward A. Inglefield, R. N., has been appointed naval attaché to the British Legation at Washington.

PARIS, December 22.—Count de Reusat has made representations to Signor Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, complaining of the tone of King Victor Emmanuel's reply to the request of the French Government for the recall of Chevalier Nigra from Paris.

ITALY.
ROME, December 22.—The army budget has passed the committee on the budget. The Minister of War, while maintaining that the military establishment of the country should be fully provided for, declared that there was no reason to fear aggression on the part of their neighbor, France, for an aggressive policy was opposed to her interests. Although there was no danger of war, still he said the nation should always be prepared for the evil.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT of the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT ASHLAND IN THE STATE OF OHIO At Close of Business, Dec. 16th, 1871.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts, \$355,440.36
Over drafts, 2,768.20
United States Bonds to secure Circulation, 50,000.00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand, 48,050.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages, 4,012.03
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents, 36,446.04
Due from other National Banks, 34,076.72
Due from other Banks and Bankers, 150,103.00
Real Estate, 3,375.00
Furniture and Fixtures, 1,000.00
Current Expenses, 388.60
Taxes Paid, 98.80
Cash items (including Stamps), 4,279.47
Bills of other National Banks, 1,467.60
Fractional Currency (including Nickels), 1,913.52
Specie, viz: Coin, 693.00
Legal Tender Notes, 48,335.00
\$597,415.77

LIABILITIES.
Capital Stock paid in, \$30,000.00
Surplus Fund, 10,000.00
Discount, Exchange and Interest, 3,089.81
Profit and Loss, 6,562.55
National Bank Circulation outstanding, 45,000.00
Individual deposits, 40,915.69
Due to National Banks, 1,847.72
\$597,415.77

State of Ohio Ashland County, ss. I, JOSEPH PATTERSON, Cashier of First National Bank at Ashland Ohio, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of December 1871.
A. G. BEER, Notary Public.

Correct: J. Atwell, J. C. Atwell, K. D. FREER, W. OSBORN, } Directors.
DIVORCE NOTICE.
Alice Charlson vs. Frank Charlson.
Petition for Divorce in Ashland County Common Pleas.

The above named defendant will take notice that depositions will be taken by the plaintiff to be used upon the trial of the above cause, at the Law office of McBride & Burns, in the city of Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday, December 30th, A. D. 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and nine o'clock P. M. of said day, and continue from day to day until closed.

T. J. KENNY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Nov. 30, 1871.

DRUGS

AND

Medicines!!

AT THE RELIABLE DRUG STORE OF NELSON & GATES,

May always be found the cheapest and best stock of

Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Drugs and Perfumes, Dye-stuffs and Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Pocket Books, Notions, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Best Pittsburgh Coal Oil.

Finest Japan and Young Hyson TEA S.

PURE WINES, for Medical and Sacramental purposes.

Before purchasing elsewhere, don't fail to call at the popular DRUG STORE, in the Bushnell Block, at the Sign of the PRISMATIC MORTER.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded.

April 12, 1871.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

The publishers of THE LADY'S FRIEND have concluded to reduce its price to single subscribers from \$2.50 to \$2—the price to Clubs (already very low) remaining the same.

The following novelets, with the usual variety of short stories, are announced for 1872. Mrs. Wood's novelet will run through the whole year.

WITHIN THE MAZE; or LADY AND DIAMANT'S TRIAL. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, author of "East Lynne," etc.

UNA AND HER LIONS. By Miss A. L. MUZZEY, author of "One Woman's Experience," "Jealousy," etc.

QUEEN COQUETTES. By DAISY VENTOR, author of "Prince Charming," etc.

ONLY A WISH. By A. M. DANA, author of "Jarring Chords," etc., etc.

MISSION WORK. By Mrs. MARGARET HOSMER, author of "A Turn in Fortune's Wheel," etc.

AN EVERY-DAY HEROINE. By AEANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of "Sold Silver," "A Little Money," etc.

ENGRAVINGS.—The Engravings of THE LADY'S FRIEND are of a very superior character. They embrace beautiful pictures of subjects which touch the sentiments and affections, illustrations of our Novelets and Stories, illustrations of Fashions, (including cuts from which patterns for almost everything can be ordered at a low price), illustrations of Ladies' Fancy Work, etc.

MUSIC.—A piece of the latest and most fashionable Music accompanies every number. The Music is of itself worth the price of the magazine.

In short, THE LADY'S FRIEND aims to be and its proprietors think it is, the most refined, beautiful and interesting of the Magazine—being in Cover, Engravings and contents just what a lady's magazine should be.

TERMS.—\$2 a year; Four copies, \$6; Eight copies (and one gratis), \$12—One copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND \$2 and one of THE \$2.50 for \$4. Address: DEACON PETERSON, No. 319 Walnut St., Phila. Single numbers 20 cents.

MAGIC LANTERNS, MAGIC TOYS, TELESCOPES, KALAIDESCOPIES, AIR GUNS, DRUMS, HORNS, HOBBY HORSES, CARDS, WAGONS, BUILDING BLOCKS, CHINA DOLLS, CHINA DOLLS, CRYING DOLLS, DOLL CARDS, TEA SETS, CUPBOARDS, BASKETS, SHELL BOXES, Glove Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Vases, China Nags, Perfumery, of all kinds, Sachets, Pomades, Colognes, Brushes of all styles, Combs, &c., &c.

At the popular Drug Store of Dr. W. K. FOLTZ, 6m-no21.

HOMOR DOCTOR

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND SYSTEM RENEVER. One bottle will cure a torpid condition of the liver. Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth. One bottle will clear the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of erysipelas. POLAND'S. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eye. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches on the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. A lady friend who was sadly annoyed with pimples on the face used two bottles, and shows a most beautiful complexion as the result.

Carriages!



WE OFFER AT OUR SALE Rooms, West of the Court House, at the Shops, formerly occupied by Traver & Ogden, the largest and finest assortment of

DOUBLE CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, &c.,

Ever offered in this market. All our work is warranted to be just as represented. We invite all in want of anything in our line to call and examine our stock.

REPAIRING. Pertaining to any part of the Carriage business will be done promptly and reasonably rates. Hoping we will give us a call, we remain most Respectfully.

OGDEN & RISCHER, Proprietors. October 18, 1871-no154.

EVERYONE THAT IS IN NEED OF A Good Wagon OR NICE BUGGY, A SUBSTANTIAL EXPRESS WAGON, Or a stout Log Wagon—and even a light

WHEEL BARROW, will find them at the FARMER'S ACCOMMODATION SHOP.

In Ashland, at the Bridge on the Mansfield road. All work made of No. 1 material, and by experienced workmen, warranted to give full

SATISFACTION. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice; and painting and trimming done in good style.

And unsurpassed for Durability. A good stock of One and Two Horse WAGONS AND BUGGIES

on hand, and sold as low as you can buy the same quality of work anywhere in this section of the country.

May 10, 1871-no154. C. KRESHER.

SHERIFF'S SALE. E. Pontius.

Peter M. Willis, et al., State of Ohio, Ashland County, ss. Pursuant to an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Ashland County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the south door of the Court House, in Ashland, in said county, on

Saturday, December 23, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, the following real estate, situate in the County of Ashland and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being part of the north west quarter of section number 18, township twenty-two of Range sixteen bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a stone at the south east corner of land owned by Matthew Clugston on a lane between said land and land owned by Page & Curtis; thence south along said lane 21 rods and 24 links to a stake; thence west 46 rods to a stake; thence north 22 rods to a stone; thence east along the line of said land owned by Matthew Clugston 46 rods to the place of beginning, containing six and one-half acres of land. Appraised at \$— Terms cash on day of sale.